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horticultural products

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products during February were $176 million, nearly 20 percent below a year earlier. Almost all commodity groups contributed to the decline except fresh citrus (grapefruit and lemons) and prepared fruits (mostly canned peaches). Reduced export sales to the European Community accounted for roughly 40 percent of the total decline. Shipments to other key markets such as Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Japan, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia and Singapore were all down. Early year expectations of a pickup in world demand for U.S. horticultural products have not yet shown signs of materializing. The economies of the developed countries in Western Europe appear to be lagging significantly behind the United States in emerging from the worldwide economic slowdown. Additionally, the persistent strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other important currencies in international trade has substantially increased the cost of U.S. products in foreign markets. As a consequence, import demand for non-staple food items has contracted sharply in almost all countries.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Effective April 13, 1983, Canada will reduce the maximum residue tolerance for the fungicide Captan to five parts per million (5 ppm) for apples, apricots, blueberries, cranberries, cherries, grapes, peaches and nectarines, pears, plums and prunes, raspberries, strawberries and tomatoes. The tolerance for all other products will be 0.1 ppm. Previous Canadian tolerances for Captan on fresh fruits generally ranged from 25 to 40 ppm. U.S. tolerances range from 25 ppm for apples and pears to 100 ppm for cherries. The U.S. tolerance for grapes, peaches and plums is 50 ppm.

--Saudi Arabian customs authorities have recently refused to clear imports of some food products because of confusion over the expiration dates listed on the labels. Some exporters have been using a month/day/year sequence for the expiration date while Saudis use the sequence day/month/year. Thus, the date 7/1/83 means July 1, 1983 to a U. S. exporter but 7 January 1983 to the Saudi Arabian government. To avoid confusion, U.S. exporters should write the date out fully or use a three-letter abbreviation for the month.

--New mandatory expiration dates (maximum shelf life) for food products have been proposed by the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization. The dates proposed for horticultural products are as follows: concentrated frozen fruit juice, stored at a temperature not exceeding 18 degrees below zero Centigrade, 18 months from freezing; other frozen fruit juice, 12 months from freezing; frozen vegetables, stored at a temperature not exceeding 18 degrees below zero Centigrade, 9 months from freezing; frozen green leafy vegetables, 5 months from freezing; frozen fruit, 10 months from freezing; canned fruit juices, 6 months from production; bottled fruit juices, 9 months from production; dried juices, 18 months from production; and canned fruits and vegetables, 24 months from production.

--The Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Canada, has announced its intention to eliminate the special handling charge on U.S. wines effective June 30, 1983. This charge of 65 cents per bottle effectively increased the price to consumers of imported U.S. wines and, in the U.S. view, is inconsistent with Canada's GATT obligations.

--Indonesia has relaxed somewhat the curb on fruit imports imposed Dec. 27, 1982 (Horticultural Products Review, February 1983) by the appointment of an authorized, licensed importer, P.I. Kerta Niaga, which is a state trading company. This firm apparently will serve only as a clearing agent, approving and sub-authorizing transactions by regular importers. Its appointment is valid for six months.

Arrangements have also been approved for the issuance of import licenses to hotels and construction and oil companies. These entities will not import directly but will sub-authorize regular importers to handle transactions.

With some uncertainty existing over the operation of these new import systems, U.S. exporters are advised to be cautious and not release goods for export until proper assurances of payment such as letters of credit are in hand.

--On March 25, 1983, Venezuela prohibited imports of a number of agricultural products including fresh apples, pears, citrus, nuts, onions, corn on the cob, and tomato paste. Wine may be imported but is subject to import quotas. In fiscal year 1982, Venezuela imported $64.4 million worth of U.S. horticultural products. Apples and pears accounted for almost a third of these imports.

--Egypt has increased consumption taxes on various imported products including some horticultural items. The horticultural products affected, and the appropriate new tax rates, are as follows: pistachios, fresh and dried fruit, and frozen fruit with sugar added, 20 percent; sweetened fruit juice, 30 percent; and honey and fresh, chilled, cooked or dried mushrooms, 25 percent.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--The Western Growers Association has released a report on its survey of fresh fruit and vegetable markets in Southeast Asia. This survey was made in September 1982 by five members of the association, an FAS cooperator representing over 2,000 growers, packers and shippers of fresh produce in Arizona and California. These five members are experts in the marketing of a wide variety of fresh fruits and vegetables. Their conclusions are summarized below.

The five markets surveyed and ranked in order of their growth potential for purchases of U.S. fresh produce are Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, Indonesia and the Philippines. Singapore, which is a brand conscious, high-quality market and a major transshipment point for other markets in the area, offers excellent opportunities for expanded utilization of a wide variety of U.S. fresh fruits and vegetables. It has the potential to become a better market for U.S. products than Hong Kong. U.S. oranges and grapes have already found good acceptance. Carrots, broccoli and cauliflower are imported from the United States, but Australia currently dominates the market for these items. Plums have a better than average potential while grapefruit and avocados need marketing help.

Malaysia is a "sleeper," ready to expand as a U.S. market in the near future. Citrus, grapes, melons, plums and celery head the list of high potential products. Nectarines are a possibility for expanded sales but they need a strong promotional push.

Expansion of the Taiwan market is possible but growth will be slow. Small-sized melons have a good chance for success. Table grapes and dark red plums are popular now. Cauliflower, lettuce, mixed vegetables and green asparagus may find sales opportunities during the typhoon season.

Near-term prospects are limited in Indonesia due to low incomes, debt service obligations, import barriers and transportation problems. A number of factors, including strict foreign exchange controls, also work against market development in the Philippines. Neither country should be ignored, however, since long-run sales prospects may be significant.

Unfamiliarity with U.S. varieties of fresh produce is a pervasive constraint in Southeast Asian markets that needs to be overcome by educational programs such as extensive taste samplings. Importers need to be taught about quality control, ordering shipments from the United States and mixing loads of several products so that they don't overbuy one item. At the same time, they must also be educated on mixing only compatible products.

As a result of the survey, Western Growers, in cooperation with FAS, will hold a three-day trade exhibit in Singapore, and a one-day exhibit in Kuala Lumpur in September 1983.

--The Singapore International Fair, Organized by the Singapore Manufacturers Association, was held Oct. 12-14, 1982. It included food and beverage managers from leading hotels. Open only to trade visitors during the day and the public at night, the show had promotional representatives manning booths and serving samples. A temporary liquor shop license allowed for on-the-spot sales. Inglenook, Rutherford Hill, Paul Masson, E & J Gallo, and Christian Brothers were represented. Most were pleased with the promotion and several orders were placed.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--An FAS team surveyed the principal lemon regions of Spain in mid-March in order to assess the extent of damage from the February 10-13 freeze and the possible impact on West European demand for U.S. lemons. Fruit loss was concentrated in the Mediterranean coastal province of Malaga and to a lesser extent in Murcia and Alicante. In addition to the February freeze losses, and probably no less important a factor in determining total lemon availability, is this year's lower yields for late season varieties which are expected to experience an off-year in the production cycle. The current Spanish lemon crop is, however, estimated to be no more than 50,000 to 60,000 tons less than the 435,000 tons harvested in the 1981/82 season. This is due to the increased production from Spain's new lemon areas which are in large part devoted to early varieties that were harvested before the February cold wave.

Significant tree damage, caused by snow, was visible only in localized zones of northern Alicante. Average crop yield is not expected to be seriously affected during 1983/84. It should be noted that the threat of another freeze in Spain exists through May. Also, dry conditions exist throughout the province of Murcia and rain during the next several weeks will be a factor in fruit sizing.

Current season Spanish lemon exports through March 13, 1983, were 142,000 tons, 28 percent above the same period a year earlier. The heavier movement is attributed to a larger outturn of early fruit and to exporter efforts to increase shipments immediately after the freeze. The Spanish trade has adjusted downward its export program for March-September 1983. Nevertheless, exporters remain optimistic about export movement for the remainder of this season. Some of this optimism is perhaps unjustified. Export sales to

Eastern Europe, which in recent years accounted for 25 percent of total exports, are down sharply this year and will not soon recover. And while the availability of lower grade fruit which might be suitable for shipment to East European markets will be more than adequate during the upcoming spring-summer months, supplies of higher quality fruit normally destined for Western Europe will be tight. Exports during March-September 1983 are not likely to exceed 160,000 tons compared to 220,000 tons in 1982. Enhanced export opportunities for U.S. lemons in Western Europe are materializing but should be strongest during the midand late-summer months. This may be particularly evident in quality conscious markets such as France.

The mid-term outlook for the Spanish lemon industry calls for a significant increase in lemon outturn in the second half of the 1980s. Lemon production will by then be sufficient to support an export volume of 500,000 tons compared to 330,000 tons in 1981/82. Given the fairly static level of lemon consumption in Western Europe, increases in Spanish exports are likely to be in large part at the expense of other exporters such as Italy. U.S. exports to Europe will become increasingly more difficult because of this growing supply of relatively inexpensive Spanish lemons.

--<u>Revisions to the EC scheme of processor subsidies for fruits and vegetables</u> have recently been proposed by the EC Commission. Payments under the scheme totalled 556 million European Currency Units (ECU's) (about $544 million) during 1982. The most significant changes would apply to raisins.

The current subsidy scheme for raisins, dried currants and dried figs was introduced in 1981 on the accession of Greece. Like the other EC processed fruit and vegetable programs, these processor subsidies are linked to the payment of a minimum price to the grower. Unlike other programs, provision is made for the raw material to be purchased from growers by storage agencies which then supply the processors. There is an additional subsidy to cover storage costs. Prices paid to Greek growers have risen steeply since 1978/79 while world prices for raisins and dried figs have been falling. The EC tariff on raisins is relatively low, 3.5 percent, and is bound in the GATT. Therefore, the EC turned to processor subsidies to obtain additional protection from imports. For various reasons it was difficult for the EC to set the processor subsidy high enough to ensure that the Greek crop was marketed. The result was the disruption of the European market during the 1981/82 season. Most of Greece's 1981/82 crop ended up in storage where it still remains. Marketing of the 1982/83 crop, at the expense of imports, has been less troublesome. This has been due in part to the imposition of a minimum import price (MIP)--justified by the EC as a temporary emergency action--in October 1982. The United States contends that the processor subsidy and the minimum import price contravene GATT rules and has initiated a complaint before the GATT on the raisin subsidy.

The Commission is proposing that in the future, the minimum grower price for raisins be expressed as a percentage of the basic price fixed for sultana grapes destined for fresh use. As the season progresses, this minimum price would be increased by a monthly premium corresponding to the storage subsidy.

This would encourage processors to purchase a large part of their requirements at the start of the marketing year. A permanent MIP would be imposed to help insulate the EC market from fluctuations in world prices. The MIP, to be negotiated with supplier countries, would be set at a "moderate" level. The processor subsidy would be calculated as the difference between the minimum grower price in the Community and the MIP, adjusted as appropriate to a raw material basis.

The Commission assumes that the introduction of this system would do away with the need to utilize storage agencies in the administration of the program. Provision would be made for the stocks now held by storage agencies to be sold for distillation or other non-food uses.

The minimum grower price would be "reviewed" in the event that annual production of raisins (excluding dried currants) exceeds 80,000 tons. Apart from this, there would be no active controls on production. The Commission also recommended a revision and improved enforcement of quality standards.

Major proposals for other products include basing the calculation of processor subsidies on raw material utilized instead of the finished product; limiting the volume of production eligible for subsidies as is already done for cherries, pears and tomatoes; and establishing quality standards for processed products eligible for subsidies.

--A buildup of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) is underway in Brazil. The inventory accumulation is a result of disappointing export sales during recent months. Export sales opportunities during the remainder of the current 1982/83 (July-June) season will remain restricted due to this year's larger FCOJ pack in Florida and the relatively heavy volume still in storage in Western Europe. Much of this European inventory is reportedly unsold by Brazilian shippers. The beginning stock level for the 1983 Brazilian processing season may reach 100,000 tons compared to 20,000 tons a year earlier. Without a resurgence in world demand for Brazilian FCOJ, such a stock level could tend to minimize next year's juice production. Processors are currently suggesting that their fruit demand could decline by as much as 30 percent in 1983.

--Extensive areas of banana trees in Guatemala and Honduras were blown down during a March 16 windstorm. Fruit loss could be as much as 20 million boxes (360,000 tons) and is likely to have an adverse impact on the amount of bananas available for export during the coming months. U.S. banana imports during calendar year 1982 were 2,583,000 tons of which 32 percent were obtained from Guatemala and Honduras.

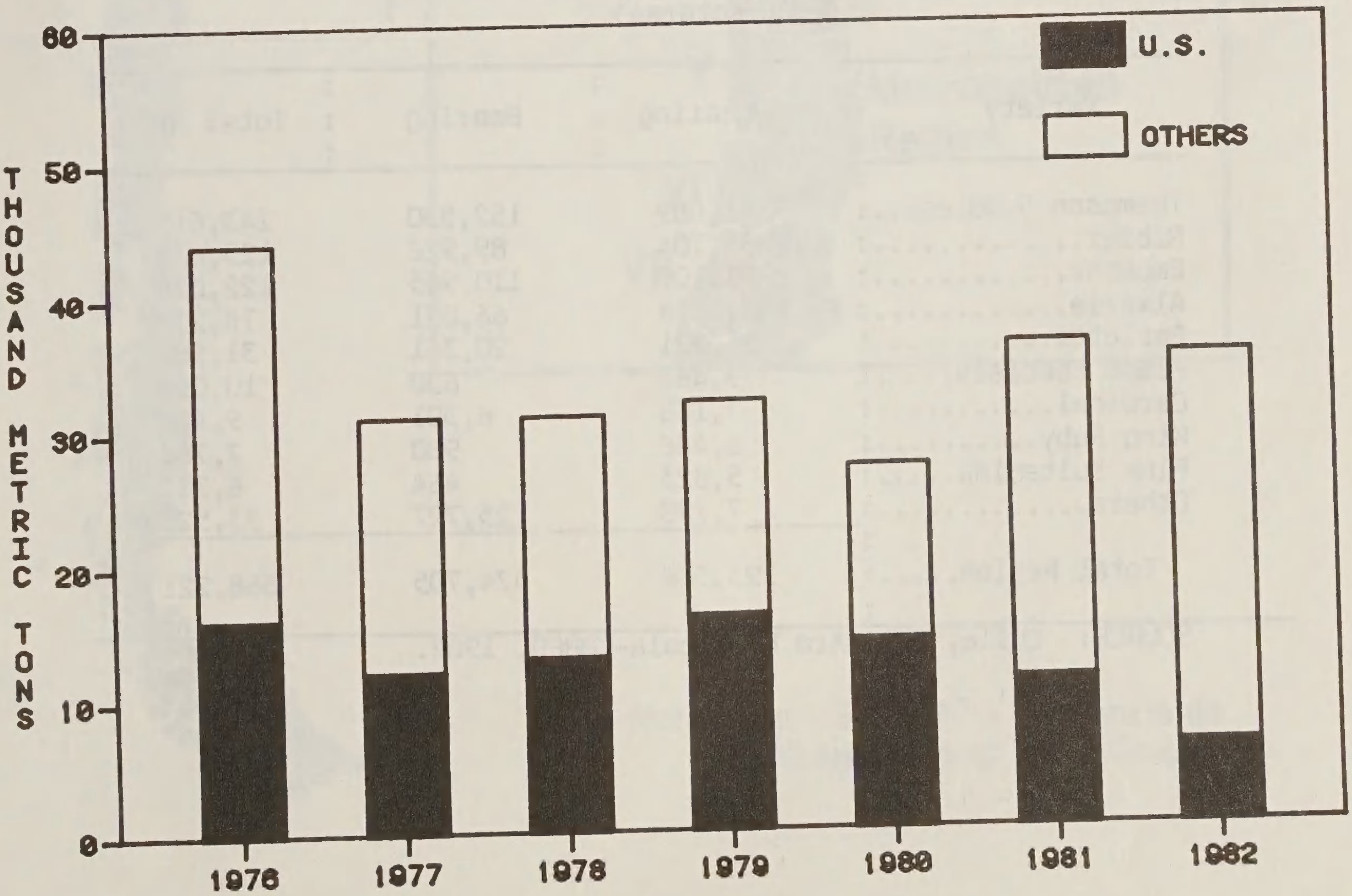
--A reasonable indication of material injury to the Northeast regional potato industry as a result of U.S. imports of fall harvested Canadian round white potatoes has been decided by a preliminary investigation of the U.S. International Trade Commission. The positive determination resulted from a split in the voting of the two participating commissioners. A preliminary ruling on whether Canadian potatoes are being sold at less than fair value in U.S. markets is scheduled to be issued by the Department of Commerce in mid-July.

--The Department of Commerce has postponed its preliminary determination on whether Chinese canned mushrooms are being sold in the United States at less than fair market value until May 16, 1983. At the request of the U.S. petitioner, the Four "H" Corporation, Commerce has extended its complete investigation period to the maximum allowable 210 days. A final Commerce determination will be made no later than Aug. 1, 1983. From this date, the International Trade Commission will have 45 days in which to make its final ruling on Chinese injury to the U.S. canned mushroom industry.

--Canada's Agricultural Products Board has been authorized to purchase up to 500,000 cases of whole pack tomatoes in 19- and 28-ounce cans. The purchase program, announced on March 16, is intended to alleviate the downward price impact of increased inventories of domestic product and large imports. Canada's 1982 whole tomato pack of 75,555 tons included 2.3 million cases of 28-ounce and 1.4 million cases of 19-ounce cans.

Canadian canned tomato imports totalled 35,071 tons in 1982 with Italy, Spain and the United States supplying 32, 31 and 17 percent, respectively. The Canadian government recently initiated a countervailing duty investigation into canned whole tomatoes imported from Italy.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF CANNED TOMATOES
1976-1982



CHILE'S EXPANDING PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPES

PRODUCTION

Chilean deciduous fruit and table grape production has experienced uninterrupted growth during the past six years. Most of the increase was the result of new orchards and vineyards entering production. In addition, there has been a sustained increase in average yields resulting from better management and improved varieties. The average yield for table grapes in Chile is about 20 metric tons per hectare, compared with 12 to 15 tons several years ago. Similarly, the average yield for Chilean apples is approximately 50 tons per hectare compared with 30 to 40 tons a few years ago.

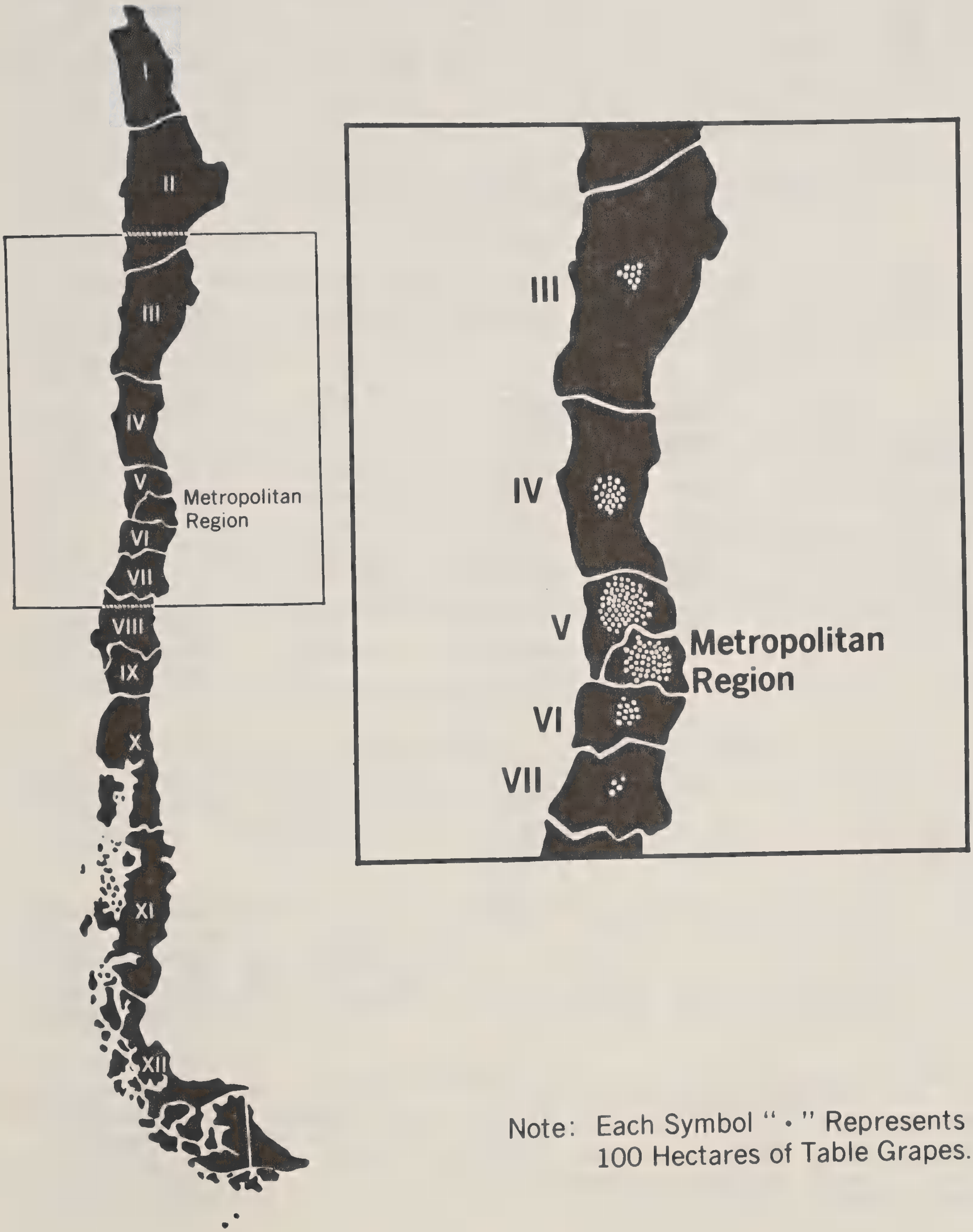
Thompson Seedless is by far the leading table grape variety planted in Chile, but there has been increased concentration on red seedless varieties, particularly Flame and Ruby Seedless. Although data for all of Chile are unavailable, data for the Fifth Region of Chile (north of Santiago), which is the principal grape producing region, accounting for 40 percent of the area planted, reflect trends throughout Chile.

DISTRIBUTION OF TABLE GRAPE VARIETIES
FIFTH REGION, CHILE
(Hectares)

Variety	Non-bearing	Bearing	Total Area
Thompson Seedless	91,089	152,530	243,619
Ribier	35,704	89,926	125,630
Emperor	1,109	110,965	122,074
Almeria	11,414	66,821	78,235
Perlette	11,221	20,361	31,582
Flame Seedless	9,464	630	10,094
Cardinal	3,108	6,301	9,409
King Ruby	6,486	980	7,766
Pink Sultanina	5,823	464	6,287
Others	7,798	25,727	33,525
Total Region	193,516	474,705	668,221

SOURCE: Chile, Catastro Fruticola-CORFO, 1982.

CHILEAN TABLE GRAPE GROWING REGIONS



Note: Each Symbol " • " Represents 100 Hectares of Table Grapes.

There is a trend in Chile toward increased plantings of red variety apples. Red Delicious varieties, notably Red King Oregon and Starkcrimson are prominent among the new plantings. There have also been significant plantings of Red Spur and Red Chief apples. Among the new plantings, dwarf trees are extremely prevalent.

CHILE: ESTIMATED AREA DEVOTED TO ORCHARD AND VINEYARD PRODUCTION
(Hectares)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Apples	14,750	15,750	17,450	17,600
Apricots	1,450	1,300	1,300	1,300
Cherries	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,050
Nectarines	4,950	5,200	5,450	5,600
Peaches	6,550	6,850	7,200	7,300
Pears	2,900	2,900	3,200	3,300
Plums	2,350	2,650	2,900	3,000
Table grapes	13,550	16,050	16,750	16,950
Total	48,100	52,500	56,250	57,100

SOURCE: ODEPA, CORFO and U.S. Agricultural Attache estimates.

Chilean fruit is produced principally in the Central Valley, mostly in an area running from about 100 miles north to about 200 miles south of Santiago. Melting snow from the adjacent Andes Mountains provides ample irrigation water. Flood irrigation by furrows is the preferred method. No more than 1,000 hectares are equipped with drip irrigation systems.

Chile has often been compared with California as their climates are remarkably similar. Several Chilean farmers described the soil in both areas as virtually identical. The cool Chilean evenings produce high yields of stone fruit and table grapes, and allow thorough color formation of the grapes. Frost is sometimes a problem in the higher elevations, but there are little, if any, frost protection methods utilized.

A plentiful supply of labor exist to perform orchard, vineyard and packing house tasks. Table grapes are trained on overhead arbors which protect the grapes from sunburn and allow harvesting from beneath the vines. (Grapes produced for wine are grown in the more traditional trellis fashion.) An impetus for the increased plantings of dwarf apple trees is to facilitate pruning, thinning, spraying and harvesting.

Packing And Shipping

The Chilean fruit sector is highly fragmented and is becoming increasingly so. There is a growing trend toward satellite packing, that is, individual growers packing their own fruit. This is especially prevalent among the grape growers. Given the lack of government enforced quality standards, this would seem to put all growers in a precarious situation because shipping high-quality fruit is essential to expanding or even maintaining export markets. Despite the apparent risk, Chilean exporters are adamantly opposed to government regulated quality standards.

To ensure quality, the larger packing/exporting companies now inspect the packing facilities and quality regulation techniques of their satellite packer clients. Typically, over half of an exporting company's grape suppliers now pack their own fruit.

Although the sizes of the packing facilities differ considerably, there are many similarities. Workers in the packing sheds perform quality inspection based on size and color. For table grapes, color coding is determined using color chips. Fieldmen test the grapes for sugar content with refractometers.

Grapes that do not meet export standards are marketed domestically or dried for raisins. After grading, export quality grapes are manicured for a neat appearance, then fancy packed (each bunch is tissue wrapped) for market presentation and to confine any decay problems to individual bunches. The grapes are then packed in 18-pound crates (net weight), and equipped with an SO_2 pad to retard fungus.

CHILE: AVERAGE GRAPE PACKING AND SHIPPING COSTS

(U.S. dollars per 18 lb. net weight box)

Materials -	$1.40-1.75.......	Includes box, label, SO_2 pad, shredded wood or foam pad (to adsorb shock), plastic bag and tissue.
Cooling -	0.35- .38	
Freight to port-	.15- .15.......	Unrefrigerated truck to Valparaiso
Loading expense -	.15	
Shipping charge -	2.80.......	To the United States
Total	$4.85-5.24	

Chilean apple and pear packing facilities resemble those in Washington State. The fruit is washed in a solution of water, chlorine and sodium carbonate. At this point, it is sorted into three categories: export, internal market or juice. Those deemed export quality are sprayed with a fungicide solution and packaged in the traditional manner. Most apples are tray-packed in cartons. Pears are not tray-packed, but are placed in cardboard-lined wooden crates. The exception are pears destined for Saudi Arabia, a market which prefers cardboard cartons. The 1983 average cost of packaging Chilean apples is $0.80 per carton 1/, pears $0.72 per carton.

The production of concentrated apple juice is not regarded as an expanding industry in Chile. Emphasis is placed on the export of fresh apples. Juice production utilizes only the culls from the packinghouses, providing much less return to the grower. Prices paid for apples utilized for processing during the 1983 season are approximately $30 per ton. All production is exported to the United States, principally in 55 gallon containers. U.S. imports of Chilean apple juice concentrate during 1982 totaled 6.1 million liters (single-strength equivalent) valued at $2.1 million.

Despite the increasing independence of many fruit growers, the large Chilean packing companies still operate well into the night during the growing season, packaging the fruit of their smaller members. At the larger facilities, boxes are constructed and huge foam rubber forms are molded and cut into pads for packaging grapes.

The large packing/exporting companies provide pre-cooling and cold storage facilities for their members. For the satellite packers, this has become the primary service provided. Fumigation chambers may also be utilized. The grapes are kept in cold storage no longer than five days awaiting the arrival of a vessel. Granny Smith apples are generally moved shortly after packaging. However, the red variety apples may be held in storage 3-4 months. Controlled-atmosphere storage is rare in Chile, and there are no immediate plans to expand. The largest apple exporter has a 60,000-case capacity chamber.

Most Chilean fruit is marketed on free consignment and requires no guaranteed minimum price. The exporting companies furnish no additional benefits to the growers. As a result of this limited responsibility, there is little grower loyalty toward the exporting company. It is not uncommon for a grower to pack under a different label each season. The inevitable next step, for an individual grower or group of growers to invest in cold storage facilities and attempt to export their own fruit, has been held in check by the poor state of the Chilean economy.

1/ Currency units in this article unless otherwise specified are in U.S. dollars.

All fruit is transported by unrefrigerated truck to the port of Valparaiso. Chilean fruit destined for the United States may undergo either the SAG/PPQ (Servicio Agricola y Ganadero/USDA Plant Protection and Quarantine) pre-shipment inspection or inspection at the U.S. port of entry. These inspections are for pest control only. Quality inspection is up to the individual packer or receiver. Approximately half of all Chilean table grape shippers opt for the pre-shipment inspection.

Table grapes and most stone fruit of Chilean origin must be fumigated with methyl bromide prior to entry into the United States because of the presence of various pests and insects in Chile. Chilean apples, pears and cherries require treatment only if pests are found at the time of the pre-shipment inspection. Apples are the fruit most susceptible to damage from methyl bromide fumigation. Approximately 50 percent of Chilean apple exports destined for the United States undergo the pre-shipment inspection.

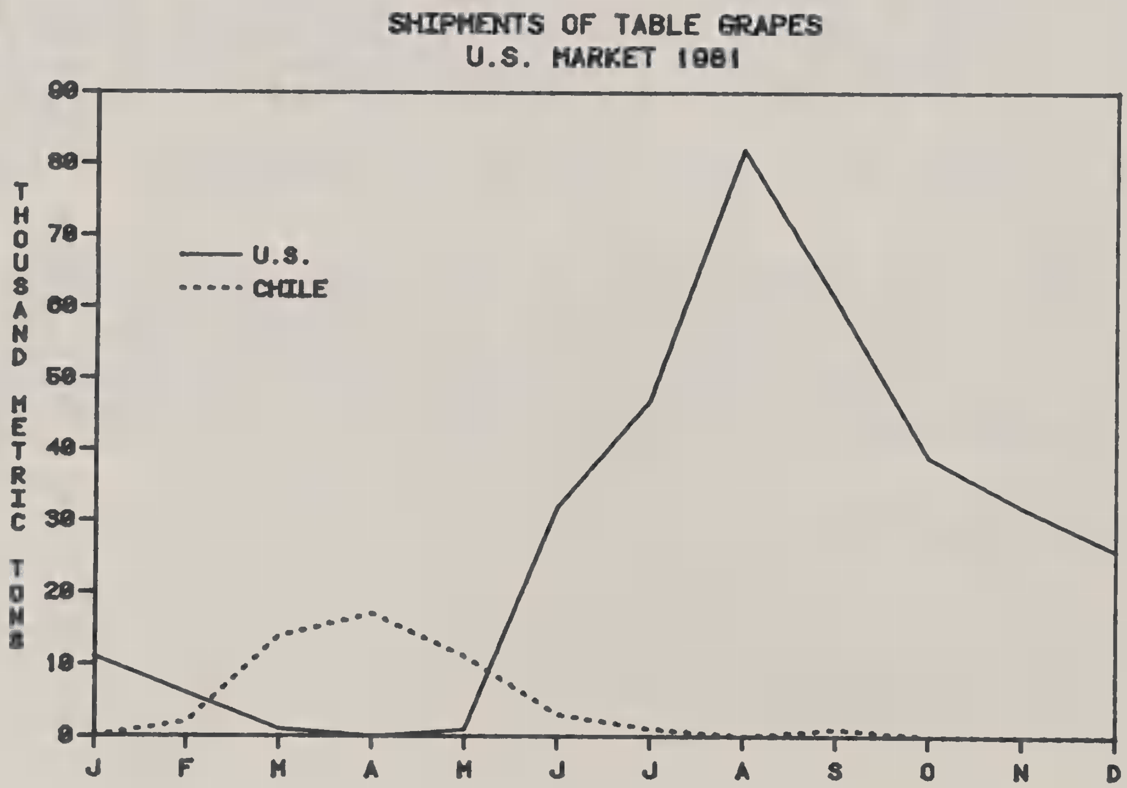
Exports

The United States is the premier Chilean table grape market. U.S. table grape imports from Chile have grown uninterruptedly during the past 10 years. During 1982, Chile supplied 75,948 tons of table grapes valued at $63.2 million, an increase of nearly 56 percent from the previous season. The market has been fostered by the promotional efforts of the Winter Grape Association which is funded by assessing the Chilean growers 2.5 cents per carton. Participation is strictly voluntary, but approximately 90 percent of the growers support the organization.

The Chilean export season begins in December and extends through May. Thompson Seedless account for over half of Chilean grape exports to the United States. The balance is composed of Ribiers, Red Seedless, Emperors, Almerias and Perlettes. The Red Seedless varieties (notably Flame Seedless and Ruby Seedless) promise to become more prominent in the U.S. market as plantings of these varieties reach maturity in Chile. Chilean market research revealed a U.S. consumer preference for the Red Seedless varieties. In keeping with these findings, major plantings of the Red Seedless varieties occurred in Chile two and three years ago.

Chilean exporters feel there is room for expansion in the U.S. market. Increasing attention is being focused on the West Coast, a market which was virtually undeveloped six years ago. During the 1982 season, the West Coast received nearly 2 million lugs of Chilean grapes, almost 16 percent of total U.S. imports.

The United States accounts for nearly 80 percent of Chilean table grape exports. Chilean exporters are wary of becoming even more dependent upon the U.S. market, and are looking to additional outlets for the projected expansion in table grape production. Europe, the second largest Chilean grape market, is looked upon as a potential growth area. However, South Africa, already a well-established supplier, will provide formidable competition.



A large proportion of Chilean exports to Europe are Ribiers, a preferred variety there. Most Chilean trade sources feel that the Middle East market is becoming saturated, and more attention is being placed on non-traditional markets in Africa and the Far East. So far, these markets account for about 1 percent of total Chilean grape exports.

As an apple exporter, Chile is both a sizeable supplier to and competitor of the United States. During 1982, the U.S. imported 10,256 tons of Chilean apples valued at $4.0 million. Virtually all imports were Granny Smith. The Chileans realize the futility of competing with the domestically produced red apple in the United States. As the majority of the new plantings are red varieties, it is evident that Chile intends to expand export volumes in non-U.S. markets.

Chile competes with U.S. shipments of controlled-atmosphere apples, which occur during the winter months. Europe is the primary Chilean apple market. Both Granny Smith and red apples are shipped to Europe; the major portion are Granny Smiths.

The Arabian Peninsula is the principal market for the Chilean red variety apple exports, and may become increasingly important during the 1983 season as Southern Hemisphere apple shipments to an overstocked Europe will decline sharply.

U.S. IMPORTS: CHILEAN DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPES
(Metric Tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Table Grapes	19,010	23,989	32,681	35,251	48,819	75,948
Apples	441	3,948	11,947	10,167	12,706	10,256
Pears	1,305	1,646	2,348	2,909	2,457	5,813
Peaches and Nectarines	1,988	3,788	2,992	3,906	3,047	5,511
Plums	707	1,415	1,267	1,583	1,502	1,536

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

CHILE: EXPORTS OF FRESH DECIDUOUS FRUIT IN 1981
(Metric Tons)

	Apples	Cherries	Nectarines	Peaches	Pears	Plums	Table Grapes	Total
Western Europe	105,843	56	759	161	14,545	91	12,156	133,611
France	604	43	101	64	201	15	255	1,283
Germany	13,696	---	409	23	205	26	1,082	15,441
Holland	67,307	---	38	11	4,572	19	7,951	79,898
Italy	5,328	4	43	11	9,209	4	1,004	15,603
Sweden	2,908	---	---	---	56	---	35	2,999
United Kingdom	16,000	5	35	21	302	6	1,681	18,050
Other	---	4	133	31	---	21	148	337
North America	12,583	148	3,170	619	3,041	1,839	54,620	76,034
Canada	223	19	193	10	38	95	1,010	1,588
United States	12,360	129	2,977	609	3,003	1,744	53,610	74,446
Latin America	26,012	543	2,083	2,389	3,126	1,129	2,423	37,708
Argentina	---	77	1,671	1,314	---	109	19	3,190
Brazil	315	277	33	14	1,218	400	1,462	3,721
Colombia	11,708	4	104	640	435	86	64	13,041
Ecuador	1,693	12	3	71	20	---	256	2,055
Panama	703	---	11	17	149	21	325	1,226
Peru	11,259	4	38	241	1,227	---	268	13,038
Other	334	169	223	92	77	513	29	1,437
Middle East	42,583	---	---	---	954	---	10,357	53,894
Kuwait	596	---	---	---	---	---	1,277	1,873
N. Yemen	4,483	---	---	---	132	---	---	4,615
Saudi Arabia	16,770	---	---	---	100	---	5,889	22,759
U.A. Emirates	20,734	---	---	---	722	---	3,191	24,647
Other	150	2	12	2	1	18	246	431
Total World	187,171	749	6,024	3,171	21,667	3,077	79,802	301,678

SOURCE: Chile, Ministry of Agriculture, ODEPA.

CANADA, THE NUMBER ONE EXPORT MARKET FOR U.S. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Part V, Tree Nuts 1/)

Canada is a growing market for tree nuts. In 1982, Canada imported C$91 million (US$74 million) of tree nuts, including desiccated coconut, with the United States accounting for 60 percent of this total. The United States is the dominant supplier of almonds, pecans and in-shell walnuts, and is also a major source of imported filberts and shelled walnuts. The largest supplier of shelled walnuts is China. Turkey, China and Italy compete with the United States for the filbert market. Italy, China, Hong Kong and the Dominican Republic are the largest suppliers, after the United States, for imports of non-specified tree nuts.

Spain was a major competitor in the market for shelled almonds in the 1960's, but the United States now supplies virtually all of Canada's imports. The United States displaced India as the number two origin for shelled walnuts during the 1970s.

Per capita consumption of tree nuts in Canada, over 99 percent of which were imported, was about 1 kilogram, shelled basis, in 1982. This was slightly higher than U.S. consumption which was estimated to be 0.84 kilograms per capita in 1981.

Canada permits duty-free entry for in-shell or shelled tree nuts including blanched, dried, cut, chopped or sliced nuts, as long as they are not otherwise processed or preserved. Since August 1982, processed or preserved almonds and pistachios also have been free of import duties. A 10-percent tariff is levied on all other processed or preserved tree nuts including roasted, fried, boiled, ground, salted, seasoned or otherwise flavored nuts.

1/ This is the last of a five part series. The previous parts appeared in the August, October, November and February issues of the Horticultural Products Review, FHORT 2-82, FHORT 4-82, FHORT 5-82 and FHORT 2-83.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF TREE NUTS, 1982

Item	All Origins		From the U.S.	
	Metric Tons	C$1,000 1/	Metric Tons	C$1,000 1/
Not Shelled				
Almonds	887	2,046	768	1,894
Brazil nuts	604	1,059	224	383
Filberts	818	1,431	684	1,226
Pecans	239	563	239	563
Walnuts	2,231	4,416	2,206	4,348
Not specified	5,730	8,363	3,207	5,649
Shelled or Roasted				
Almonds	5,571	20,334	5,555	20,267
Brazil nuts	465	1,994	128	484
Cashew nuts	2,236	11,844	1,032	5,186
Filberts	795	2,114	268	708
Pecans	1,333	8,023	1,333	8,023
Walnuts	4,792	14,067	1,022	3,345
Shelled, prep., not specified	5,730	8,363	3,207	5,649
Desiccated Coconut	5,192	6,234	1,150	1,828
Total	36,623	90,851	21,023	59,553

1/ During 1982, the average exchange rate was C$1.00=US$0.81.

SOURCE: Official Trade of Canada.

April 1983 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

CANADA: IMPORTS OF SELECTED TREE NUTS

Commodity and Year	U.S.	Other	Total	U.S. Market Share
	Metric Tons			Percent
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED:				
Average				
1960-1964	211	341	552	38.2
1965-1969	152	332	484	31.4
1970-1974	404	136	540	74.8
1975-1979	429	78	507	84.6
Annual				
1976	497	31	528	94.1
1977	463	56	519	89.2
1978	356	137	493	72.2
1979	214	113	327	65.4
1980	381	60	441	86.4
1981	862	2	864	99.8
1982	768	119	887	86.6
FILBERTS, UNSHELLED:				
Average				
1960-1964	117	518	635	18.4
1965-1969	227	436	663	34.2
1970-1974	363	367	730	49.7
1975-1979	645	448	1,093	59.0
Annual				
1976	736	558	1,294	56.9
1977	697	713	1,410	49.4
1978	745	215	960	77.6
1979	517	250	767	67.4
1980	572	34	606	94.4
1981	821	73	894	91.8
1982	684	134	818	83.6
PECANS, UNSHELLED:				
Average				
1960-1964	208	---	208	100.0
1965-1969	176	---	176	100.0
1970-1974	170	---	170	100.0
1975-1979	230	4	234	98.3
Annual				
1976	218	20	238	91.6
1977	181	---	181	100.0
1978	214	---	214	100.0
1979	314	---	314	100.0
1980	250	---	250	100.0
1981	407	---	407	100.0
1982	239	---	239	100.0
WALNUTS, UNSHELLED:				
Average				
1960-1964	807	227	1,034	78.0
1965-1969	1,081	89	1,170	92.4
1970-1974	1,528	76	1,604	95.3
1975-1979	1,912	141	2,053	93.1
Annual				
1976	2,448	51	2,499	98.0
1977	1,883	188	2,071	90.9
1978	1,703	110	1,813	93.9
1979	1,792	183	1,975	90.7
1980	2,127	104	2,231	95.3
1981	2,807	44	2,851	98.5
1982	2,206	25	2,231	98.9

Commodity and Year	U.S.	Other	Total	U.S. Market Share
	Metric Tons			Percent
ALMONDS, SHELLED OR ROASTED:				
Average				
1960-1964	490	795	1,285	38.1
1965-1969	972	474	1,446	67.2
1970-1974	1,628	237	1,865	87.3
1975-1979	3,127	85	3,212	97.4
Annual				
1976	3,193	125	3,318	96.2
1977	3,521	75	3,596	97.9
1978	3,943	80	4,023	98.0
1979	3,070	82	3,152	97.4
1980	3,756	29	3,785	99.2
1981	4,342	122	4,464	97.3
1982	5,555	16	5,571	99.7
FILBERTS, SHELLED OR ROASTED:				
Average				
1960-1964	64	471	535	12.0
1965-1969	132	499	631	20.9
1970-1974	92	701	793	11.6
1975-1979	159	695	854	18.6
Annual				
1976	39	607	646	6.0
1977	209	953	1,162	18.0
1978	129	796	925	13.9
1979	328	638	966	34.0
1980	197	646	843	23.4
1981	231	520	751	30.8
1982	268	527	795	33.7
PECANS, SHELLED OR ROASTED:				
Average				
1960-1964	501	---	501	100.0
1965-1969	661	---	661	100.0
1970-1974	921	6	927	99.4
1975-1979	1,187	11	1,198	99.1
Annual				
1976	1,230	---	1,230	100.0
1977	880	27	907	97.0
1978	1,384	19	1,403	98.6
1979	1,333	5	1,338	99.6
1980	1,539	---	1,539	100.0
1981	1,240	14	1,254	98.9
1982	1,333	---	1,333	100.0
WALNUTS, SHELLED OR ROASTED:				
Average				
1960-1964	43	3,341	3,384	1.3
1965-1969	109	3,661	3,770	2.9
1970-1974	784	2,963	3,747	20.9
1975-1979	619	3,443	4,062	15.2
Annual				
1976	894	2,866	3,760	23.8
1977	747	3,863	4,610	16.2
1978	471	3,072	3,543	13.3
1979	402	4,866	5,268	7.6
1980	873	2,236	3,109	28.1
1981	677	2,999	3,676	18.4
1982	1,022	3,770	4,792	21.3

---Denotes zero, insignificant or not applicable.

SOURCE: Official Trade of Canada.

NEW FAS INFORMATON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

In order to provide end users with information on world marketing changes for horticulture crops, the Horticulture and Tropical Products Division of the Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) is planning to disseminate selected information and statistical tables electronically through the AGNET system.

AGNET is a University of Nebraska sponsored information delivery system that has the advantage of making information available to the end user within hours after entry via a computer telecommunications hookup. The system is designed to be used by people with no previous knowledge of computers. The major areas of application are in providing timely information for keeping up-to-date on changing market conditions, problem solving for agricultural management questions, and in communications as an electronic mail service.

Services relating to horticultural products currently on-line in the AGNET system are the Weekly Roundup news articles and U.S. monthly export data by country of destination for selected fresh citrus items and their juices. Additional coverage of horticultural products is planned, depending on the results of the following questionnaire.

Listed below are suggestions on the types of information and data that could be provided. If you are interested in receiving information through the AGNET system, please indicate by checking the appropriate items. Coverage of most of these items will appear in this circular, but AGNET will provide quicker access.

	Check
1. Market access and opportunities.	______
2. Commodity update.	______
3. Monthly U.S. exports of horticultural products by destination (please indicate areas of interest--list specific fruits, vegetables, or tree nuts)	

____

____

4. Monthly U.S. imports of horticultural products by origin (please indicate areas of interest--list specific fruits, vegetables, or tree nuts)

____

____

5. Foreign market price data for raisins and tree nuts (almonds, walnuts, pistachios, and filberts) ______

Please clip and return this questionnaire to:

Mr. Gilbert E. Sindelar, Director
Horticultural & Tropical Products Division
Room 6603-S
Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA
Washington, D.C. 20250
Tel: (202) 447-6590

Questions related to the AGNET information delivery system, equipment needed and costs, should be directed to:

Mr. Patrick J. Ebmeier
105 Miller Hall
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, NE 68583
Tel: (402) 472-1892

or

Mr. Jerry Bange
Deputy Assistant Administrator
International Agricultural Statistics
Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA
Room 5083-S
Washington, D.C. 20250
Tel.: (202) 447-5404

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APPLES, FRESH JULY 1						
CANADA	4,312	1,221	42,966	29,173	-72	-32
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,442	948	9,495	6,028	-34	-37
FRANCE	200	---	215	31	-100	-86
GERMANY, FED. REP.	101	---	211	---	-100	-100
GREECE	---	---	28	---	---	-100
IRELAND	99	167	706	1,014	+68	+44
NETHERLANDS	355	35	1,455	350	-90	-76
UNITED KINGDOM	687	746	6,880	4,633	+9	-33
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	197	---	4,856	3,535	-100	-27
NORWAY	434	293	6,136	5,600	-33	-9
SWEDEN	535	481	5,524	1,737	-10	-69
OTHER	71	72	1,179	822	---	-30
TOTAL EUROPE	2,679	1,793	27,189	17,723	-33	-35
LATIN AMERICA	1,906	530	35,652	36,232	-72	+2
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	384	317	4,645	5,255	-17	+13
CHINA, TAIWAN	1,005	6,125	32,071	39,520	+510	+23
HONG KONG	2,315	1,602	16,806	18,293	-31	+9
OTHER COUNTRIES	8,440	6,040	57,658	51,965	-28	-10
WORLD TOTAL	21,041	17,628	216,987	198,160	-16	-9
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1)						
CANADA	1,361	800	18,751	11,152	-41	-41
TOTAL EC-TEN	74	---	704	172	-100	-76
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	306	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	---	17	---	***
NETHERLANDS	74	---	311	137	-100	-56
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	87	18	---	-79
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	57	229	---	+303
NORWAY	30	82	1,300	885	+173	-32
SWEDEN	44	---	4,337	2,968	-100	-32
OTHER	6	---	18	3	-100	-80
TOTAL EUROPE	153	82	6,415	4,257	-47	-34
LATIN AMERICA	733	311	12,179	7,556	-58	-38
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	33	28	497	601	-14	+21
HONG KONG	65	---	261	95	-100	-64
OTHER COUNTRIES	696	300	5,576	6,198	-57	+11
WORLD TOTAL	3,042	1,520	43,678	29,860	-50	-32
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	841	981	76,231	74,395	+17	-2
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	497	590	---	+19
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	3	13	---	+372
IRELAND	---	---	23	23	---	---
ITALY	---	---	---	203	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	127	141	---	+12
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	344	209	---	-39
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	92	94	---	+2
NORWAY	---	---	284	150	---	-47
SWEDEN	12	---	1,013	657	-100	-35
OTHER	---	---	18	6	-100	-67
TOTAL EUROPE	12	---	1,904	1,497	-100	-21
LATIN AMERICA	164	---	5,150	3,650	-100	-29
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	48	37	1,409	1,828	-23	+30
HONG KONG	129	---	6,845	10,141	-100	+48
JAPAN	134	82	1,283	1,355	-39	+6
OTHER COUNTRIES	213	1	12,592	12,425	-99	-1
WORLD TOTAL	1,540	1,101	105,414	105,290	-29	---

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGES, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	16,239	18,385	55,971	54,566	+13	-3
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,371	568	1,611	806	-59	-50
BELGIUM-LUX	16	76	16	76	+378	+378
FRANCE	503	197	578	371	-61	-36
GERMANY, FED. REP.	95	---	137	12	-100	-91
NETHERLANDS	721	295	827	346	-59	-58
UNITED KINGDOM	37	---	53	2	-100	-97
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	16	---	105	***	***
NORWAY	33	30	33	30	-7	-7
SWEDEN	283	242	283	497	-15	+75
OTHER	31	---	53	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	1,718	856	1,980	1,438	-50	-27
LATIN AMERICA	16	1	110	18	-94	-84
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	174	133	544	467	-24	-14
HONG KONG	9,129	6,146	34,836	26,506	-33	-24
JAPAN	2,533	4,205	11,188	11,909	+66	+6
OTHER COUNTRIES	4,019	6,488	11,252	16,166	+61	+44
WORLD TOTAL	33,828	36,214	115,881	111,070	+7	-4
AVOCADOS, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	301	243	1,009	1,153	-19	+14
TOTAL EC-TEN	312	12	853	93	-96	-89
DENMARK	---	---	6	---	---	-100
FRANCE	265	---	441	11	-100	-97
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	1	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	14	---	186	3	-100	-98
UNITED KINGDOM	32	12	219	79	-63	-64
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	84	---	---	-100
OTHER	2	---	2	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	313	12	939	93	-96	-90
LATIN AMERICA	105	19	376	29	-82	-92
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	[illegible]	2	26	15	-75	-42
HONG KONG	---	---	---	7	---	***
JAPAN	14	97	122	208	+596	+70
OTHER COUNTRIES	6	---	[illegible]	1	-100	-88
WORLD TOTAL	748	373	2,480	1,505	-50	-39
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	3,611	4,328	24,266	24,421	+20	+1
TOTAL EC-TEN	9,646	12,421	45,134	53,209	+29	+18
BELGIUM-LUX	302	15	1,299	404	-95	-69
FRANCE	4,866	8,971	21,622	33,828	+84	+56
GERMANY, FED. REP.	435	759	2,940	4,448	+75	+51
ITALY	---	---	240	291	---	+21
NETHERLANDS	3,501	2,263	16,912	12,261	-35	-27
UNITED KINGDOM	543	412	2,121	1,978	-24	-7
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	101	220	---	+119
NORWAY	---	---	41	25	---	-40
SWEDEN	108	210	440	809	+94	+84
OTHER	95	37	510	304	-61	-40
TOTAL EUROPE	9,850	12,668	46,226	54,567	+29	+18
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	27	14	---	-48
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	---	38	8	-100	-79
HONG KONG	51	26	214	258	-50	+20
JAPAN	18,349	16,343	51,240	58,935	-11	+15
OTHER COUNTRIES	409	235	848	868	-42	+2
WORLD TOTAL	32,273	33,600	122,860	139,072	+4	+13
LEMONS, FRESH (AUG 1)						
CANADA	799	872	8,224	6,007	+9	-27
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,140	315	10,882	3,290	-72	-70
BELGIUM-LUX	549	52	2,790	52	-91	-98
DENMARK	17	---	51	17	-100	-67
FRANCE	304	264	2,814	3,016	-13	+7
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	2,729	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	232	---	2,307	205	-100	-91
UNITED KINGDOM	40	---	191	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	96	17	---	-82
SWEDEN	457	87	1,944	819	-81	-58
OTHER	3	4	20	6	+24	-70
TOTAL EUROPE	1,600	406	12,942	4,132	-75	-68
LATIN AMERICA	77	---	252	15	-100	-94
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	---	44	72	-100	+64
HONG KONG	351	358	2,407	2,465	+2	+2
JAPAN	6,991	8,772	52,601	59,632	+25	+13
OTHER COUNTRIES	167	458	877	2,320	+175	+164
WORLD TOTAL	9,986	10,865	77,347	74,642	+9	-3

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ALMONDS, SHELLED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	187	103	1,810	2,149	-45	+19
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,860	1,346	30,203	20,005	-53	-34
BELGIUM-LUX	29	88	478	393	+203	-18
DENMARK	147	68	1,268	1,298	-54	+2
FRANCE	423	121	4,216	3,209	-71	-24
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1,553	748	18,930	10,134	-52	-46
IRELAND	---	---	15	13	---	-13
ITALY	56	---	426	121	-100	-72
NETHERLANDS	276	75	1,620	1,855	-73	+14
UNITED KINGDOM	378	246	3,249	2,985	-35	-8
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	52	12	330	371	-75	+13
NORWAY	66	23	1,820	1,628	-65	-11
SWEDEN	154	98	2,366	2,841	-37	+20
OTHER	249	325	1,687	1,488	+31	-12
TOTAL EUROPE	3,381	1,805	36,406	26,333	-47	-28
LATIN AMERICA	139	44	1,056	550	-69	-48
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	8	---	39	17	-100	-56
HONG KONG	[illegible]	5	56	35	-39	-38
JAPAN	688	836	4,650	7,202	+22	+55
OTHER COUNTRIES	2,366	854	8,017	5,764	-64	-28
WORLD TOTAL	6,777	3,647	52,034	42,050	-46	-19
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY)						
CANADA	16	---	528	429	-100	-19
TOTAL EC-TEN	124	---	338	63	-100	-81
BELGIUM-LUX	30	---	30	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	10	---	10	10	-100	---
FRANCE	14	---	77	---	-100	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	122	20	---	-84
ITALY	---	---	19	18	---	-7
NETHERLANDS	30	---	30	---	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	40	---	50	15	-100	-70
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	1	---	***
NORWAY	30	---	31	3	-100	-91
SWEDEN	18	---	18	---	-100	-100
OTHER	---	---	---	1	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	172	---	387	67	-100	-83
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	100	68	***	-32
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	6	1	---	-78
HONG KONG	---	---	4	7	---	+99
JAPAN	---	---	21	26	---	+19
OTHER COUNTRIES	496	133	2,624	2,114	-73	-19
WORLD TOTAL	683	133	3,670	2,712	-81	-25
ALMONDS, PREP.OR PRES JULY 1						
CANADA	38	68	725	997	+79	+38
TOTAL EC-TEN	808	526	7,065	8,080	-35	+14
BELGIUM-LUX	14	15	151	85	+4	-44
DENMARK	[illegible]	1	17	12	+76	-27
FRANCE	195	97	1,561	1,808	-50	+16
GERMANY, FED. REP.	385	199	3,082	3,937	-48	+28
ITALY	---	---	17	1	---	-93
NETHERLANDS	82	33	662	588	-63	-11
UNITED KINGDOM	131	181	1,574	1,648	+39	+5
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	11	98	81	***	-17
NORWAY	[illegible]	14	179	68	+784	-62
SWEDEN	27	3	169	128	-91	-24
OTHER	116	179	604	826	+55	+37
TOTAL EUROPE	952	732	8,115	9,182	-23	+13
LATIN AMERICA	[illegible]	3	88	67	-55	-23
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	1	7	15	+346	+119
HONG KONG	21	31	87	119	+50	+37
JAPAN	142	266	1,453	1,994	+88	+30
OTHER COUNTRIES	208	115	992	982	-45	-1
WORLD TOTAL	1,368	1,218	11,466	13,256	-11	+16

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG1)						
CANADA	19	22	1,293	1,873	+16	+45
TOTAL EC-TEN	499	57	30,327	18,597	-89	-39
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	565	535	---	-5
DENMARK	---	---	518	412	---	-21
FRANCE	313	---	5,550	545	-100	-90
GERMANY, FED. REP.	62	---	15,019	8,320	-100	-45
ITALY	38	18	4,859	4,508	-50	-7
NETHERLANDS	50	39	3,370	4,553	-21	+35
UNITED KINGDOM	36	---	746	224	-100	-70
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	17	29	---	+71
NORWAY	---	---	367	395	---	+8
SWEDEN	---	---	419	439	---	+5
OTHER	224	---	11,970	9,230	-100	-23
TOTAL EUROPE	723	57	43,100	28,695	-92	-33
LATIN AMERICA	7	---	884	1,547	-100	+75
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	48	6	---	-88
HONG KONG	---	---	5	4	---	-9
OTHER COUNTRIES	343	69	1,462	831	-80	-43
WORLD TOTAL	1,092	148	46,792	32,916	-86	-3[illegible]
WALNUTS, SHELLED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	17	11	337	262	-36	-22
TOTAL EC-TEN	66	48	983	497	-27	-49
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	3	2	---	-19
DENMARK	---	1	10	11	***	+2
FRANCE	6	6	111	108	---	-3
GERMANY, FED. REP.	15	21	454	92	+37	-80
GREECE	---	---	12	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	19	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	1	72	---	***
NETHERLANDS	34	5	214	76	-84	-64
UNITED KINGDOM	10	14	158	136	+38	-14
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	2	---	22	16	-100	-24
SWEDEN	2	12	27	31	+492	+15
OTHER	34	26	657	452	-22	-31
TOTAL EUROPE	103	86	1,688	997	-16	-41
LATIN AMERICA	4	3	383	290	-34	-24
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	---	17	27	-100	+58
HONG KONG	---	4	1	6	***	+592
JAPAN	23	16	314	273	-31	-13
OTHER COUNTRIES	141	142	751	829	+1	+10
WORLD TOTAL	290	262	3,491	2,684	-10	-23
PRUNES (AUG1)						
CANADA	130	141	1,658	1,868	+8	+13
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,683	1,639	15,878	13,189	-39	-17
BELGIUM-LUX	66	54	666	471	-19	-29
DENMARK	169	52	1,794	752	-69	-58
FRANCE	528	58	1,508	630	-89	-58
GERMANY, FED. REP.	621	313	3,579	2,522	-50	-30
GREECE	---	32	57	155	***	+173
IRELAND	---	---	61	49	---	-20
ITALY	917	845	5,484	5,638	-8	+3
NETHERLANDS	88	48	605	855	-46	+41
UNITED KINGDOM	293	238	2,125	2,119	-19	---
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	122	42	2,521	1,947	-65	-23
NORWAY	84	108	980	1,203	+29	+23
SWEDEN	207	134	1,505	1,756	-35	+17
OTHER	148	256	2,022	2,216	+73	+10
TOTAL EUROPE	3,244	2,179	22,905	20,310	-33	-11
LATIN AMERICA	190	41	2,894	1,613	-79	-44
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	28	16	479	273	-43	-43
HONG KONG	11	11	105	70	-6	-34
JAPAN	513	453	3,321	5,336	-12	+61
OTHER COUNTRIES	181	203	1,590	2,837	+13	+78
WORLD TOTAL	4,297	3,044	32,952	32,307	-29	-2

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
RAISINS (AUG1)						
PRUNES, DRIED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	276	343	5,031	4,426	+24	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,223	913	6,645	5,223	-25	-21
BELGIUM-LUX	91	33	616	452	-64	-27
DENMARK	117	137	512	365	+17	-29
FRANCE	87	38	646	399	-57	-38
GERMANY, FED. REP	394	159	2,433	1,805	-60	-26
IRELAND	---	17	---	17	***	***
NETHERLANDS	221	181	914	695	-18	-24
UNITED KINGDOM	311	348	1,124	989	+12	-12
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	267	48	2,033	570	-82	-72
NORWAY	24	23	1,356	556	-2	-59
SWEDEN	229	61	2,772	2,067	-73	-25
OTHER	82	82	619	477	-1	-23
TOTAL EUROPE	1,825	1,126	13,424	8,892	-38	-34
LATIN AMERICA	56	43	1,790	2,139	-22	+19
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	28	6	349	231	-77	-34
HONG KONG	27	104	427	279	+281	-35
JAPAN	2,569	1,210	7,571	6,590	-53	-13
OTHER COUNTRIES	842	907	5,443	5,611	+8	+3
WORLD TOTAL	5,623	3,741	34,035	28,167	-33	-17
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	7	42	171	259	+457	+51
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	5	70	36	***	-49
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	14	1	---	-93
DENMARK	---	2	3	2	***	-37
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	7	1	---	-92
ITALY	---	---	---	1	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	3	42	19	***	-55
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	4	13	---	+227
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	3	---	---	-100
NORWAY	2	1	17	10	-68	-38
SWEDEN	1	---	12	14	-100	+15
OTHER	---	---	3	---	---	-96
TOTAL EUROPE	3	6	105	61	+71	-42
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	283	220	---	-22
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	6	---	37	51	-100	+36
HONG KONG	---	1	6	27	***	+368
JAPAN	---	4	56	35	***	-38
OTHER COUNTRIES	10	[illegible]	217	245	-49	+13
WORLD TOTAL	27	57	876	897	+116	+2
MIXTURES 2> FRUIT, PREP/PRES						
CANADA	1,192	957	12,070	9,734	-20	-19
TOTAL EC-TEN	403	523	4,578	3,922	+30	-14
BELGIUM-LUX	---	29	589	539	***	-8
DENMARK	1	---	20	15	-100	-26
FRANCE	---	---	---	23	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	79	405	2,403	2,541	+412	+6
GREECE	---	3	3	14	***	+405
ITALY	---	---	12	13	---	+9
NETHERLANDS	315	70	1,365	590	-78	-57
UNITED KINGDOM	9	16	186	186	+76	---
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	169	7	459	352	-96	-23
NORWAY	86	44	727	868	-48	+19
SWEDEN	84	42	903	1,294	-51	+43
OTHER	---	68	1,576	907	***	-42
TOTAL EUROPE	743	684	8,243	7,344	-8	-11
LATIN AMERICA	151	75	2,836	1,257	-50	-56
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	102	61	1,238	1,069	-40	-14
HONG KONG	171	102	1,687	2,087	-40	+24
JAPAN	74	267	2,309	2,238	+261	-3
OTHER COUNTRIES	412	558	4,824	5,034	+35	+4
WORLD TOTAL	2,846	2,705	33,206	28,761	-5	-13
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	929	867	10,703	8,633	-7	-19
TOTAL EC-TEN	11	777	2,827	4,853	***	+72
BELGIUM-LUX	---	4	298	311	***	+5
DENMARK	7	1	37	13	-86	-65
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	725	2,137	4,293	***	+101
ITALY	---	---	12	15	---	+25
NETHERLANDS	4	47	243	184	***	-24
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	100	37	---	-63
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	101	7	480	77	-93	-84
NORWAY	61	44	529	556	-28	+5
SWEDEN	22	54	721	556	+142	-23
OTHER	154	6	379	212	-96	-44
TOTAL EUROPE	349	888	4,935	6,254	+154	+27
LATIN AMERICA	48	95	5,105	1,823	+96	-64
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	10	7	253	228	-32	-10
HONG KONG	71	46	307	1,026	-34	+234
JAPAN	300	474	5,714	5,609	+58	-2
OTHER COUNTRIES	145	355	1,596	2,225	+144	+39
WORLD TOTAL	1,852	2,731	28,613	25,778	+47	-10

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	20	45	391	303	+132	-22
TOTAL EC-TEN	11	31	226	161	+173	-29
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	96	7	---	-93
DENMARK	7	---	25	4	-100	-85
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	4	---	---	-100
GREECE	---	---	2	1	---	-50
ITALY	---	---	---	35	---	***
NETHERLANDS	4	30	80	98	+610	+22
UNITED KINGDOM	---	1	18	17	***	-6
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	25	5	---	-78
NORWAY	9	3	61	35	-67	-43
SWEDEN	6	7	274	71	+9	-74
OTHER	1	1	54	35	+124	-35
TOTAL EUROPE	27	42	640	309	+53	-52
LATIN AMERICA	11	7	201	162	-37	-19
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7	5	101	57	-32	-44
HONG KONG	5	1	14	33	-87	+136
JAPAN	4	12	53	44	+166	-19
OTHER COUNTRIES	51	40	740	713	-22	-4
WORLD TOTAL	124	150	2,140	1,620	+21	-24
PINEAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	684	870	5,378	5,820	+27	+8
TOTAL EC-TEN	62	4	1,537	988	-94	-36
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	119	74	---	-38
DENMARK	---	---	21	46	---	+124
FRANCE	---	---	56	25	---	-54
GERMANY, FED. REP	50	---	728	369	-100	-49
ITALY	---	---	29	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	545	411	---	-25
UNITED KINGDOM	12	4	38	62	-69	+65
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	6	3	---	-52
SWEDEN	2	---	22	8	-100	-64
OTHER	---	15	272	93	***	-66
TOTAL EUROPE	65	19	1,837	1,093	-71	-41
LATIN AMERICA	2	10	90	168	+424	+87
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	72	3	331	165	-95	-50
HONG KONG	1	---	11	7	-100	-37
JAPAN	44	14	415	116	-67	-72
OTHER COUNTRIES	12	31	502	254	+166	-49
WORLD TOTAL	879	949	8,563	7,624	+8	-11
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND.						
CANADA	12	28	251	396	+124	+56
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	85	1,346	-100	***
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	575	---	***
DENMARK	---	---	---	1	-100	+287
FRANCE	---	---	---	16	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	1	670	---	***
GREECE	---	---	[illegible]	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	33	---	---	-98
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	47	85	---	+82
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	[illegible]	2	---	-74
SWEDEN	2	---	4	6	-100	+41
OTHER	4	---	10	51	-100	+405
TOTAL EUROPE	6	---	107	1,405	-100	***
LATIN AMERICA	37	---	252	139	-100	-45
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	5	---	50	42	-100	-15
HONG KONG	1	3	29	54	+133	+83
JAPAN	25	15	698	463	-42	-34
OTHER COUNTRIES	10	29	108	197	+200	+82
WORLD TOTAL	98	75	1,495	2,695	-24	+80

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	16	---	210	144	-100	-31
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	7	68	44	***	-35
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	17	5	---	-69
DENMARK	---	---	8	2	---	-75
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	8	5	---	-38
GREECE	---	4	28	28	***	-2
ITALY	---	4	3	4	***	+4
NETHERLANDS	---	---	4	1	---	-85
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	14	41	---	+191
SWEDEN	3	---	25	23	-100	-9
OTHER	---	---	3	1	---	-82
TOTAL EUROPE	3	7	111	109	+172	-2
LATIN AMERICA	20	4	177	112	-78	-37
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	7	52	72	+229	+38
HONG KONG	40	32	243	165	-21	-32
JAPAN	7	9	21	46	+27	+115
OTHER COUNTRIES	102	66	582	614	-35	+5
WORLD TOTAL	190	125	1,396	1,262	-34	-10
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)						
CANADA	---	---	91	1	---	-98
TOTAL EC-TEN	27	15	364	284	-43	-22
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	2	---	---	-100
DENMARK	2	1	10	9	-68	-12
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	6	---	---	-100
GREECE	---	---	14	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	6	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	2	1	3	***	+212
UNITED KINGDOM	25	13	326	272	-48	-15
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	19	18	23	***	+25
NORWAY	1	---	14	28	-100	+98
SWEDEN	---	---	40	17	---	-57
OTHER	---	2	231	128	***	-45
TOTAL EUROPE	28	36	668	480	+29	-28
LATIN AMERICA	4	1	212	73	-79	-65
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	[illegible]	1	420	33	-67	-92
HONG KONG	---	---	6	7	---	+35
JAPAN	---	---	176	6	---	-96
OTHER COUNTRIES	21	52	344	486	+143	+41
WORLD TOTAL	57	90	1,915	1,089	+58	-43
CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	62	43	633	493	-30	-22
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,633	1,732	12,059	11,803	+6	-2
BELGIUM-LUX	132	18	365	254	-86	-30
DENMARK	104	18	343	139	-83	-60
FRANCE	329	1,042	4,695	4,276	+217	-9
GERMANY, FED. REP.	628	379	4,783	3,768	-40	-21
GREECE	15	---	23	23	-100	+1
IRELAND	---	---	47	40	---	-15
ITALY	---	41	21	147	***	+594
NETHERLANDS	11	108	51	533	+858	+954
UNITED KINGDOM	414	126	1,731	2,623	-70	+51
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	15	---	39	***	***
NORWAY	17	2	98	197	-90	+101
SWEDEN	124	112	1,301	779	-9	-40
OTHER	154	540	2,522	2,911	+250	+15
TOTAL EUROPE	1,928	2,400	15,979	15,729	+25	-2
LATIN AMERICA	141	24	1,211	435	-83	-64
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	56	19	320	335	-66	+5
HONG KONG	99	107	1,533	1,077	+8	-30
JAPAN	1,814	1,491	24,180	11,531	-18	-52
OTHER COUNTRIES	353	1,547	4,449	4,766	+338	+7
WORLD TOTAL	4,453	5,632	48,305	34,365	+26	-29

MARCH 1983 HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-FEB
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES						
ORANGE (NOV 1)						
CANADA	97,279	77,234	539,294	411,560	-21	-24
TOTAL EC-TEN	195,903	118,545	658,271	553,703	-39	-16
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	2,250	---	---	-100
FRANCE	195,903	118,545	653,322	486,216	-39	-26
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	59,765	---	***
ITALY	---	---	1,799	4,434	---	+146
NETHERLANDS	---	---	460	476	---	+7
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	440	2,912	---	+539
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	300	---	---	-100
NORWAY	3,795	---	4,016	672	-100	-83
OTHER	64,500	---	101,367	8,661	-100	-91
TOTAL EUROPE	264,198	118,545	763,954	563,036	-55	-26
LATIN AMERICA	42,514	79,836	114,253	158,527	+88	+39
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	85,054	30,287	243,065	245,462	-64	+1
HONG KONG	30,523	26,589	69,987	99,632	-13	+42
JAPAN	19,733	22,067	48,547	67,305	+12	+39
OTHER COUNTRIES	210,890	163,197	698,199	858,742	-23	+23
WORLD TOTAL	750,191	517,725	2,477,299	2,404,264	-31	-3
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)						
CANADA	123,761	52,375	487,315	404,425	-58	-17
TOTAL EC-TEN	151,719	90,179	249,061	245,115	-41	-2
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	1,125	---	---	-100
FRANCE	37,065	21,060	123,915	122,070	-43	-1
ITALY	114,654	69,119	122,759	119,347	-40	-3
NETHERLANDS	---	---	200	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	1,062	3,698	---	+248
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	600	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	259	400	4,337	***	+984
OTHER	180	---	10,506	4,117	-100	-61
TOTAL EUROPE	151,899	90,438	260,567	253,569	-40	-3
LATIN AMERICA	7,186	---	27,018	581	-100	-98
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	32,117	5,287	71,320	58,985	-84	-17
HONG KONG	3,365	4,629	15,896	24,721	+38	+56
JAPAN	17,642	27,978	50,398	47,387	+59	-6
OTHER COUNTRIES	23,945	18,089	107,395	111,740	-24	+4
WORLD TOTAL	359,915	198,796	1,019,909	901,408	-45	-12
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	122,895	61,247	1,001,434	1,552,433	-50	+55
TOTAL EC-TEN	36,450	34,870	98,617	286,397	-4	+190
BELGIUM-LUX	---	1,000	508	1,000	***	+97
DENMARK	---	---	---	1,368	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	2,520	---	***
GREECE	---	---	---	515	---	***
ITALY	36,450	33,870	90,021	273,329	-7	+204
NETHERLANDS	---	---	4,005	2,414	---	-40
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	4,083	5,251	---	+29
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	2,268	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	1,120	1,268	---	+13
SWEDEN	1,632	---	11,038	7,996	-100	-28
OTHER	---	---	207	2,844	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	38,082	34,870	113,250	298,505	-8	+164
LATIN AMERICA	19,591	---	40,636	6,428	-100	-84
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	39,276	14,686	270,029	178,241	-63	-34
HONG KONG	---	---	598	---	---	-100
JAPAN	960	4,001	3,938	11,150	+317	+183
OTHER COUNTRIES	19,433	37,436	475,715	370,854	+93	-22
WORLD TOTAL	240,237	152,240	1,905,600	2,417,611	-37	+27
ORANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1)						
CANADA	32,301	25,116	221,066	186,151	-22	-16
TOTAL EC-TEN	179,441	25,918	819,198	446,004	-86	-45
BELGIUM-LUX	40,428	---	40,428	34,056	-100	-16
DENMARK	22,830	---	22,830	18,457	-100	-19
FRANCE	18,000	2,160	20,160	4,320	-88	-79
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	266,661	196,273	---	-26
IRELAND	77,383	---	208,058	52,520	-100	-75
NETHERLANDS	---	20,008	98,651	55,321	***	-44
UNITED KINGDOM	20,800	3,750	162,410	85,057	-82	-48
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	18,720	---	18,720	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	79,133	---	152,101	57,628	-100	-62
OTHER	4,180	7,200	128,423	123,052	+72	-4
TOTAL EUROPE	281,474	33,118	1,118,442	626,684	-88	-44
LATIN AMERICA	1,944	1,800	16,221	7,029	-7	-57
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	39,738	5,122	152,513	65,644	-87	-57
HONG KONG	1,629	55,082	9,570	128,534	***	***
JAPAN	7,875	2,879	20,381	2,879	-63	-85
OTHER COUNTRIES	237,787	68,977	658,438	648,228	-71	-2
WORLD TOTAL	602,748	192,094	2,196,631	1,665,149	-68	-24

MARCH 1983 HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-FEB
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, CONC NOV 1:						
CANADA	90,394	42,504	215,415	141,221	-53	-34
TOTAL EC-TEN	156,000	17,250	175,930	35,121	-89	-80
BELGIUM-LUX	156,000	---	156,000	---	-100	-100
FRANCE	---	---	---	17,871	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	17,250	8,625	17,250	***	+100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	11,305	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	1,365	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	5,070	96,929	65,055	***	-33
TOTAL EUROPE	156,000	22,320	274,224	100,176	-86	-63
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	4,964	550	---	-89
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7,116	303	56,541	31,641	-96	-44
HONG KONG	---	5,616	---	7,661	***	***
JAPAN	---	---	---	13,654	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	2,400	72,000	15,586	85,558	***	+449
WORLD TOTAL	255,910	142,743	566,730	380,461	-44	-33
PINEAPPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1.:						
CANADA	---	---	5,920	27,454	---	+364
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	17,820	169,022	169,128	***	---
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	17,820	35,640	---	+100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	51,192	80,028	---	+56
GREECE	---	---	9,790	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	67,500	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	17,820	17,820	53,460	***	+200
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	4,900	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	1,250	---	***
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	17,820	169,022	170,378	***	+1
LATIN AMERICA	21,470	6,200	84,814	82,935	-71	-2
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2,050	---	88,034	72,448	-100	-18
HONG KONG	---	---	---	19,350	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	17,032	4,050	577,797	335,326	-76	-42
WORLD TOTAL	40,552	28,070	925,587	707,891	-31	-24
ORANGE FROZEN (NOV 1) :						
CANADA	2,945,305	2,748,976	11,628,845	10,220,648	-7	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	996,417	1,168,139	4,339,098	3,972,143	+17	-8
BELGIUM-LUX	40,120	33,438	271,200	140,428	-17	-48
DENMARK	---	74,400	---	74,400	***	***
FRANCE	61,414	335,325	247,743	560,525	+446	+126
GERMANY, FED. REP	235,830	131,706	1,210,818	1,445,620	-44	+19
GREECE	---	---	---	27,280	---	***
IRELAND	---	---	43,680	102,000	---	+134
NETHERLANDS	491,447	465,143	2,120,272	1,243,905	-5	-41
UNITED KINGDOM	167,606	128,127	445,385	377,985	-24	-15
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	24,480	24,480	---	---
NORWAY	254,575	177,751	687,652	536,871	-30	-22
SWEDEN	234,203	105,592	775,150	825,062	-55	+6
OTHER	322,126	95,453	723,856	513,174	-70	-29
TOTAL EUROPE	1,807,321	1,546,935	6,550,236	5,871,730	-14	-10
LATIN AMERICA	204,982	25,882	452,303	301,866	-87	-33
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	284,911	30,031	541,786	347,734	-89	-36
HONG KONG	88,091	31,122	168,264	173,444	-65	+3
JAPAN	---	8,588	---	17,176	***	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	854,779	222,605	2,273,048	2,624,616	-74	+15
WORLD TOTAL	6,185,389	4,614,139	21,614,482	19,557,214	-25	-10
GRAPEFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)..:						
CANADA	279,098	336,503	1,494,722	983,012	+21	-34
TOTAL EC-TEN	915,024	405,871	1,622,488	883,473	-56	-46
BELGIUM-LUX	---	646	---	646	***	***
FRANCE	2,700	3,375	22,312	14,298	+25	-36
GERMANY, FED. REP	112,793	103,432	385,178	416,698	-8	+8
NETHERLANDS	770,440	289,932	1,124,499	411,035	-62	-63
UNITED KINGDOM	29,091	8,486	90,499	40,796	-71	-55
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	23,680	---	71,040	---	-100	-100
NORWAY	---	---	47,360	26,838	---	-43
SWEDEN	---	---	1,940	931	---	-52
OTHER	46,466	2,412	109,769	43,261	-95	-61
TOTAL EUROPE	985,170	408,283	1,852,597	954,503	-59	-48
LATIN AMERICA	---	20,346	34,182	42,236	***	+24
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3,556	346	23,918	17,773	-90	-26
HONG KONG	---	---	---	1,940	---	***
JAPAN	274,340	608,569	1,347,349	841,228	+122	-38
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,748	9,150	22,938	27,029	+423	+18
WORLD TOTAL	1,543,912	1,383,197	4,775,706	2,867,721	-10	-40

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	3	---	11	11	-100	-3
TOTAL EC-TEN	195	31	321	217	-84	-32
BELGIUM-LUX	---	4	2	8	***	+436
DENMARK	11	---	15	2	-100	-86
FRANCE	39	4	58	25	-89	-57
GERMANY, FED. REP	24	2	63	58	-90	-8
GREECE	---	---	---	2	---	***
IRELAND	6	---	11	---	-100	-98
ITALY	---	1	2	1	***	-56
NETHERLANDS	80	19	126	102	-76	-19
UNITED KINGDOM	36	1	44	20	-98	-56
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	1	---	***
SWEDEN	---	---	1	1	***	-7
OTHER	112	2	166	27	-98	-84
TOTAL EUROPE	308	34	488	246	-89	-50
LATIN AMERICA	2	27	37	137	***	+271
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	---	2	---	***
HONG KONG	25	5	94	33	-80	-65
JAPAN	44	54	1,119	171	+22	-85
OTHER COUNTRIES	11	19	47	40	+77	-15
WORLD TOTAL	393	138	1,796	639	-65	-64
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	1	1	23	2	+16	-90
TOTAL EC-TEN	44	38	99	55	-14	-44
BELGIUM-LUX	2	1	15	10	-75	-33
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	---	-75
FRANCE	28	---	30	3	-100	-91
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	1	6	2	-38	-61
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	-100
IRELAND	5	---	13	2	-98	-83
NETHERLANDS	7	1	14	1	-84	-89
UNITED KINGDOM	1	35	21	36	***	+78
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	2	---	4	4	-97	---
TOTAL EUROPE	45	38	104	60	-17	-42
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	1	17	+277	***
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	---	---	---	***
HONG KONG	---	---	---	---	---	***
JAPAN	8	10	20	24	+29	+20
OTHER COUNTRIES	2	---	7	3	-90	-56
WORLD TOTAL	56	49	156	106	-13	-32
HOPS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	253	405	1,543	1,335	+60	-13
TOTAL EC-TEN	679	357	2,403	621	-47	-74
DENMARK	---	---	18	---	---	-100
FRANCE	---	---	---	1	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	601	342	2,002	518	-43	-74
IRELAND	---	10	37	10	***	-73
ITALY	---	---	---	---	---	***
NETHERLANDS	78	5	205	5	-94	-98
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	141	87	---	-38
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	679	357	2,403	621	-47	-74
LATIN AMERICA	350	419	1,273	2,020	+20	+59
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	14	8	107	***	***
JAPAN	149	40	531	356	-73	-33
OTHER COUNTRIES	28	20	1,490	684	-28	-54
WORLD TOTAL	1,458	1,255	7,249	5,123	-14	-29
HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	3	---	3	43	-100	***
TOTAL EC-TEN	85	36	265	241	-57	-9
BELGIUM-LUX	16	2	27	34	-91	+24
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	---	+23
FRANCE	10	---	10	4	-100	-59
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	11	47	67	+107	+41
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	+9
IRELAND	53	5	68	53	-90	-22
NETHERLANDS	---	18	70	71	***	+3
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	42	12	---	-72
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	1	---	---	-100
OTHER	5	---	18	50	-100	+173
TOTAL EUROPE	90	36	284	291	-60	+2
LATIN AMERICA	130	105	1,059	825	-19	-22
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	18	14	31	***	+114
OTHER COUNTRIES	103	22	286	101	-79	-65
WORLD TOTAL	326	181	1,648	1,290	-44	-22

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982: FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982: BOS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	58	36	101	82	-38	-15
TOTAL EC-TEN	29	116	71	125	+303	+76
BELGIUM-LUX	1	2	1	2	+132	+132
DENMARK	---	---	---	1	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	10	8	26	12	-19	-53
ITALY	---	---	2	2	---	---
NETHERLANDS	2	106	2	107	***	***
UNITED KINGDOM	16	---	41	2	-100	-95
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	1	6	1	12	***	***
NORWAY	---	1	---	1	***	***
SWEDEN	---	2	4	4	***	-8
OTHER	11	3	11	15	-69	+37
TOTAL EUROPE	40	129	87	158	+218	+81
LATIN AMERICA	106	23	146	41	-78	-72
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	33	1	51	1	-97	-98
JAPAN	3	---	8	11	-100	+31
OTHER COUNTRIES	28	9	69	86	-67	+28
WORLD TOTAL	268	198	462	380	-26	-19
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	150	104	348	238	-30	-32
TOTAL EC-TEN	501	376	1,080	851	-25	-21
BELGIUM-LUX	16	8	16	8	-51	-51
DENMARK	17	1	17	14	-97	-20
FRANCE	---	6	26	38	***	+49
GERMANY, FED. REP.	164	155	347	311	-6	-10
GREECE	---	6	---	6	***	***
IRELAND	10	13	24	18	+30	-28
ITALY	---	---	15	18	---	+29
NETHERLANDS	53	23	106	91	-56	-14
UNITED KINGDOM	241	165	529	348	-32	-34
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	10	18	10	86	+79	+759
NORWAY	30	40	69	54	+32	-21
SWEDEN	48	47	88	109	-2	+23
OTHER	106	118	207	258	+11	+25
TOTAL EUROPE	695	599	1,454	1,358	-14	-7
LATIN AMERICA	14	23	22	43	+69	+100
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	9	3	46	+172	***
JAPAN	147	121	313	202	-17	-36
OTHER COUNTRIES	135	171	240	253	+26	+5
WORLD TOTAL	1,145	1,028	2,381	2,139	-10	-10
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1)						
CANADA	32	47	298	219	+47	-27
TOTAL EC-TEN	377	478	946	1,715	+27	+81
DENMARK	18	---	36	18	-100	-50
FRANCE	---	---	---	18	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	109	77	297	363	-30	+22
GREECE	---	---	1	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	92	54	---	-41
NETHERLANDS	---	19	---	137	***	***
UNITED KINGDOM	250	382	519	1,124	+53	+116
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	237	127	281	218	-46	-23
SWEDEN	219	195	615	760	-11	+24
OTHER	36	38	180	362	+5	+101
TOTAL EUROPE	869	838	2,022	3,054	-4	+51
LATIN AMERICA	7	41	186	210	+471	+13
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	24	---	34	11	-100	-68
HONG KONG	4	---	19	7	-100	-62
JAPAN	2,099	1,062	7,012	4,100	-49	-42
OTHER COUNTRIES	95	20	812	452	-79	-44
WORLD TOTAL	3,131	2,007	10,383	8,052	-36	-22
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES						
CANADA	217	263	888	1,108	+21	+25
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	123	3	167	***	***
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	121	---	140	***	***
ITALY	---	1	---	1	***	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	1	1	---	-11
UNITED KINGDOM	---	1	2	25	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	3	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	---	3	3	---	-17
TOTAL EUROPE	---	123	9	170	***	***
LATIN AMERICA	8	18	48	45	+114	-6
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	---	8	6	-100	-29
HONG KONG	---	---	---	7	---	***
JAPAN	---	---	76	90	---	+18
OTHER COUNTRIES	17	106	103	180	+522	+75
WORLD TOTAL	244	511	1,132	1,606	+110	+42

MARCH 1983

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982: FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982: BOS-FEB
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
TOMATOES, WHOLE, CND (JULY 1)						
CANADA	751	228	7,631	4,453	-70	-42
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	1	36	16	***	-57
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	16	14	---	-15
DENMARK	---	---	1	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	1	19	1	***	-97
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	1	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	2	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	---	2	2	---	-16
TOTAL EUROPE	---	1	40	17	***	-57
LATIN AMERICA	1	---	240	7	-100	-97
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	53	2	215	208	-96	-3
HONG KONG	7	2	36	67	-64	+86
JAPAN	4	---	74	42	-100	-44
OTHER COUNTRIES	43	44	444	558	+1	+26
WORLD TOTAL	858	277	8,681	5,352	-68	-38
TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED						
CANADA	376	577	4,604	6,840	+53	+49
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	50	31	---	-38
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	43	16	---	-63
ITALY	---	---	---	14	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	7	1	---	-86
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	1	1	1	***	-10
OTHER	---	---	---	2	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	1	51	33	***	-35
LATIN AMERICA	12	---	160	53	-100	-67
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	31	19	266	523	-40	+97
HONG KONG	4	32	46	92	+678	+101
JAPAN	13	---	159	446	-100	+181
OTHER COUNTRIES	35	101	575	584	+192	+2
WORLD TOTAL	472	729	5,860	8,570	+55	+46
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	2,967	3,498	24,687	17,267	+18	-30
TOTAL EC-TEN	102	454	290	614	+347	+111
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	38	---	38	***	***
GREECE	---	---	31	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	16	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	102	416	243	575	+309	+136
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	102	454	290	614	+347	+111
LATIN AMERICA	1,195	77	6,842	1,821	-94	-73
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	119	38	951	644	-68	-32
HONG KONG	---	109	729	2,676	***	+267
JAPAN	16	75	78,675	1,732	+382	-98
OTHER COUNTRIES	79	8	2,569	1,204	-90	-53
WORLD TOTAL	4,477	4,259	114,744	25,958	-5	-77
FRENCH FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1)						
CANADA	---	---	35	---	---	-100
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	14	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	---	29	8	59	***	+680
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	29	21	59	***	+177
LATIN AMERICA	196	3	588	506	-99	-14
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	159	162	734	839	+2	+14
HONG KONG	65	184	1,194	1,650	+185	+38
JAPAN	2,195	2,355	12,968	14,248	+7	+10
OTHER COUNTRIES	277	170	1,203	1,368	-38	+14
WORLD TOTAL	2,891	2,904	16,743	18,670	---	+12
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	1,990	2,440	11,480	11,285	+23	-2
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	24	---	---	-100
GREECE	---	---	6	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	18	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	138	154	---	+11
OTHER	---	---	---	38	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	163	191	---	+17
LATIN AMERICA	1,591	11	6,305	365	-99	-94
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	275	225	1,418	1,289	-18	-9
HONG KONG	3	5	35	65	+50	+82
OTHER COUNTRIES	34	92	479	342	+171	-29
WORLD TOTAL	3,893	2,773	19,880	13,535	-29	-32

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, FEBRUARY AND SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	FEBRUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1983	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1982	SEASON-FEBRUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 FEB	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-FEB
	(IN GALLONS)				PERCENT	
WINES, FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN:						
CANADA....................	353,652	357,673	793,698	677,425	+1	-15
TOTAL EC-TEN..............	121,722	68,485	232,133	110,497	-44	-52
BELGIUM-LUX............	1,880	11,223	3,968	13,363	+497	+237
DENMARK................	36,531	680	41,400	680	-98	-98
FRANCE.................	---	4,869	6,355	4,869	***	-23
GERMANY, FED. REP.......	3,853	---	3,892	22,379	-100	+475
IRELAND................	---	5,985	---	5,985	***	***
NETHERLANDS............	7,481	394	12,399	2,231	-95	-82
UNITED KINGDOM..........	71,977	45,334	164,119	60,990	-37	-63
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY.................	1,050	624	1,050	624	-41	-41
SWEDEN.................	2,282	---	2,282	2,430	-100	+6
OTHER..................	28,839	14,950	41,084	15,592	-48	-62
TOTAL EUROPE..............	153,893	84,059	276,549	129,143	-45	-53
LATIN AMERICA.............	45,550	21,435	82,774	46,723	-53	-44
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN......	93,155	82,345	171,837	116,721	-12	-32
HONG KONG.................	9,030	4,132	12,731	17,354	-54	+36
JAPAN.....................	24,465	19,349	37,530	36,067	-21	-4
OTHER COUNTRIES...........	27,872	11,064	51,298	48,255	-60	-6
WORLD TOTAL...............	707,617	580,057	1,426,417	1,071,688	-18	-25

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Washington, D.C. 20250

PLEASE ENTER THE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS DESIRED BELOW:

			SUBSCRIPTION RATE Domestic	Foreign
________	10002	WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE (Current news items and statistics on various commodities and summary of recent developments in world production and trade)	NO CHARGE	
________	10003	COFFEE (3 issues)	$10.00	$15.00
________	10004	COTTON (12 issues)	30.00	50.00
		DAIRY, LIVESTOCK & POULTRY:		
________	10005	EXPORT TRADE & PROSPECTS (8 issues)	20.00	40.00
________	10006	MEAT & DAIRY MONTHLY IMPORTS (12 issues)	25.00	35.00
________	10007	DAIRY SITUATION (2 issues)	5.00	7.00
________	10008	LIVESTOCK & POULTRY SITUATION (2 issues)	5.00	10.00
________	10009	ALL 24 REPORTS LISTED ABOVE	55.00	92.00
		GRAINS:		
________	10010	SITUATION, OUTLOOK, STAT. REPORTS (18 issues)	40.00	75.00
________	10011	EXPORT MARKET (12 issues)	30.00	50.00
________	10013	USSR GRAIN SITUATION & OUTLOOK (12 issues)	15.00	20.00
________	10014	ALL 42 REPORTS LISTED ABOVE	85.00	145.00
________	10015	HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS (12 issues)	30.00	50.00
________	10016	OILSEEDS & PRODUCTS (14 issues)	30.00	50.00
________	10017	SEEDS (12 issues)	40.00	70.00
________	10018	SUGAR, MOLASSES & HONEY (4 issues)	10.00	15.00
________	10019	TEA, SPICES & ESSENTIAL OILS (4 issues)	10.00	15.00
________	10020	TOBACCO (12 issues)	30.00	50.00
________	10021	WORLD CROP PRODUCTION (12 issues)	30.00	50.00
________	10022	COCOA (2 issues)	5.00	7.50
________		TOTAL REPORTS ORDERED	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ________	

ENCLOSED IS MY CHECK FOR $__________ MADE PAYABLE TO FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

NAME (Last, first, middle initial)

ORGANIZATION OR FIRM

STREET OR P.O. BOX NUMBER

STATE ZIP CODE

COUNTRY

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If your address should be changed ________ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

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